

Arizona Silver Belt

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. H. HACKETT AND J. H. HAMILL,
Editors and Proprietors.

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ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON
APPLICATION AT THIS OFFICE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

Registration closes October 13—next
Tuesday.

That was a great ovation that Bryan
received from Tammany in New York.

Henry George intimates that Senator
Foraker has assumed the role of Brutus
and will knife McKinley in the election.
Brutus is ambitious as well as Caesar.

Buckley O'Neill, having made a most
satisfactory canvass of the northern
counties, speaking everywhere to big
crowds, has begun the conquest of
southern Arizona. He is billed to
speak at Florence tonight. October 23
is the date set for his appearance in
Globe.

Secretary Nelson, of the Illinois Demo-
cratic committee claims that they will
carry the state, outside of Cook county,
by 40,000. On the other hand, it has
been given out from Republican head-
quarters that they have the dead mortal
emb on Illinois by a majority of 100,000 votes.

Hon. A. J. Doran, the Republican
candidate for delegate to Congress will
be in Florence on the 30th, and deliver
an address. There are quite a lot of
things the people of this county would
like to have him explain, more especially
his change of front on the silver
question.—Florence Tribune.

The Territorial Democratic central
committee adopted the United States
silver dollar as the emblem of Arizona's
free silver Democracy and the vignette
which will adorn the top of the Demo-
cratic column of the ballots to be cast
next month. A more appropriate and
patriotic design could not have been
selected.

The Prescott Courier says: "If there
is a position in Yavapai county cal-
culated to try the very soul of the man
holding it, it is the position of Super-
visor, for in such dire straits are our
county's finances that nothing but the
most diligent attention on the part of
the most conscientious and competent
men can come anywhere near giving
this most important office its proper
management." This is true of Gila
county as well as most other counties
in Arizona. They nearly all are in a
plight financially, and, as the Courier
says, only the most conscientious and
intelligent management will save them
from bankruptcy.

The Arizona Republican, heretofore
one of the strongest free silver adver-
tises among the newspapers of the Ter-
ritory, changed hands on the 4th inst.,
C. C. Randolph, of Washington, D. C.,
being the purchaser. The full Republi-
can national, territorial and county
ticket heads the first editorial column.
While the change of policy on the
money question by so prominent a
newspaper is to be regretted, it has no
significance further than that the gold-
bugs have the most money, and it takes
money and lots of it to run a goldbug
paper in Arizona. The people of Ari-
zona are for free silver, and those who
support an enterprise in their midst
hostile to their best interests, are, to
say the least, lacking in common sense.

The Chicago Record has undertaken
the herculean task of polling twelve
states composing the central west, the
storm center of the Presidential contest.
Inquiries to the number of 750,000 will
be sent out and the Record believes
the result will clearly establish whether
the preponderant sentiment is in favor
of McKinley or Bryan. The canvass
will be conducted under the supervision
of a board of election commissioners
composed of well-known representatives
of all the political parties, the entire
expense to be paid by the Record. A
complete poll of the registered voters
of Chicago is contemplated. The states
to be polled are Illinois, Indiana, Mich-
igan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Da-
kota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas,
Iowa, Kentucky and Missouri.

This is no year for dissembling on
the money question. The people will
not tolerate it. The political acrobat
has lost his job, and the candidate must
stand squarely upon the platform on
which he is nominated. Mr. Thatcher,
of New York, a goldbug who sought
election on a silver platform, discovered
this to his sorrow, and withdrew as
candidate for the governorship. He
was despised by the gold men as well
as by the silver supporters. "Thatcher-
ism" is a word that has found its
place in the political vocabulary of the
day. His experience should prove a
lesson to any other ambitious individual
—in Arizona or elsewhere—who thinks
he can ride two horses at the same time
while they are going in opposite di-
rections.

An Albuquerque, N. M., dispatch of
Oct. 3, to the Journal-Miner, reports
an unsuccessful attempt to rob the west
bound Atlantic and Pacific passenger
train at Rio Puerco, thirty-four miles
west of Albuquerque. The engineer
and fireman were covered by an armed
and masked man, while two others pro-
ceeded to the express car and demanded
admittance. It was then that the offi-
cers opened fire on the robbers, shot
one of them dead, and made it so warm
for the others that they fled. A dis-
patch to the Examiner, of Oct. 4, says
Deputy Marshal Loomis is certain that
the dead bandit is Cole Young, the
leader of the gang that recently held
up the Nogales bank and robbed the
Sopar postoffice, and that Young is the
man who shot and killed the line rider
between Benson and Nogales, who was
one of the posse pursuing the robbers.
If this is true, the rewards for the dead
bandit aggregate \$3300.

THANKS, GEORGE!

George Christ, who we believe is em-
ployed in some capacity by the Republi-
can national committee, at headquar-
ters in Chicago, has sent to the SILVER
BELT the Republican campaign text
book, and pamphlets advocating the
gold standard (which they are pleased
to call "sound money") in opposition
to the free coinage of silver and gold,
at 16 to 1. Mr. Christ would accom-
plish better results for McKinley by
confining his work to Ohio, where, late
reports declare, the Major is losing
ground.

However, we find some things of in-
terest in the text-book. A comparison
of the Republican national platforms
shows how completely the Republican
party of the east has changed its po-
sition on the money question since 1888,
when they made the following declara-
tion:

"The Republican party is in favor of
the use of both gold and silver as
money, and condemns the policy of the
Democratic administration in its efforts
to demonetize silver."

The money plank of the platform
adopted this year at St. Louis reads,
in part:

"The Republican party is unreserv-
edly in favor of sound money. * * *
We are, therefore, opposed to the free
coinage of silver, except by internation-
al agreement with the leading com-
mercial nations of the world, which we
pledge ourselves to promote, and until
such agreement can be obtained the ex-
isting gold standard must be preserved."

There have been three international
conferences on the silver question, all
utterly void of results, except to em-
phasize the determination of England
and European nations to adhere to the
gold standard. The international
agreement ruse has been worked too
often. If bimetalism is a good thing
for the United States, why not elect
Bryan and a silver Congress, and get it?

WM. MCKINLEY—THEN AND NOW

"I am for the largest use of silver in
the currency of the country. I would
not dishonor it; I would give it equal
credit and honor with gold. I would
make no discrimination. I would uti-
lize both metals as money and disre-
dit neither. I want the double standard."
Look at this remarkable record and
discover if you can the slightest affinity
between his utterances then and now:

In 1877—Pleading for free coinage.
In 1878—Voting for the Bland-Al-
lison bill.
In 1888—Urging the passage of the
second silver purchase act.
In 1891—Assailing Cleveland for dis-
honoring one of our precious metals.
In 1892—Advocating the restoration
of silver to its rightful place.
In 1893—Demanding the use of gold
and silver as standard money and the
preservation of their parity.

On Sept. 12, 1896, speaking to work-
ingmen at Canton, Ohio, he said:
"If a gold standard deprived the
American toiler of a single day's work,
or his family of a single comfort, or re-
duced his wages, or made life harder
for him, I would be against it. As it
does not, and as it promotes the gen-
eral prosperity and upholds the national
credit and honor I am for it, and
shall steadily favor it as long as I be-
lieve it is truly beneficial and advan-
tageous to our country."

For twenty long years he has pub-
licly expressed contrary beliefs. Are
the people to believe him then or now?
—Los Angeles Herald.

Notice.
To whom it may concern: Notice is
hereby given that the undersigned
claims a one-third interest in the Little
Giant mining claim, situated in Globe
mining district.



I Prize Hood's
Sarsaparilla more than any remedy I have
ever taken. I have never been robust and
was subject to severe headaches, and had
no appetite. Since taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla
and Hood's Pills I am a well woman,
have a good appetite and sleep well.
I cordially recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Mrs. S. M. GOREHAM, Fillmore
House, Fillmore, California.

Hood's Pills
cure all liver ills, bilious-
ness, headache, etc.

BOND---the TAILOR

To meet the demands of my
rapidly increasing business, I
have added a FINE ASSORT-
MENT OF PRICE GOODS. This
stock has been selected with
the view of meeting the times
and I feel confident that the

will receive your approval.
Thanking my friends and pat-
rons for past favors, I give
assurance that no effort will
be spared to merit a contin-
uance of the confidence I have
so long enjoyed. Yours very
truly,

C. F. BOND

NEW ADS. TO-DAY.

\$20 Reward!

The above sum will be paid for the
return to W. W. Brookner, agent, of a
valise lost from the San Carlos stage
one day last week.

Election Proclamation.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
Executive Department.

To all whom it may concern:
Whereas, under an act of the Legislative
Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, en-
titled "Elections," approved March 8th, 1887,
it is provided that there shall be held through-
out the Territory, upon the Tuesday after the
first Monday in November A. D. 1888, and
every two years thereafter, an election for
members of the Legislative Assembly, and
such other officers as may be required by law
shall be chosen at such election.

And, whereas, it is further provided in said
act that at least thirty days before each gen-
eral election the Governor must issue an Election
Proclamation, under the great seal of the
Territory, and transmit copies thereof to the
clerks of the Boards of Supervisors of the
counties in which such elections are to be
held. Such Proclamation to contain a state-
ment of the time of the election, and the offi-
ces to be filled, and the offer of a reward in
the form prescribed by said act.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin J. Franklin,
Governor of Arizona, in pursuance of the
duty enjoined upon me, do hereby order a
general election to be held on the Tuesday
after the first Monday in November A. D.
1896, and the offices to be filled at such election
I do hereby designate to be as follows,
to wit:

One Delegate to the 25th Congress of the
United States.
Twelve members of the Council of the Leg-
islative Assembly of Arizona, and twenty-four
members of the House of Representatives of the
Legislative Assembly of Arizona, apportioned
agreeably to existing laws, as follows,
to wit:

County	No. Members of the Council	No. Members of the House
Apache	1	1
Cochise	1	1
Cochise	1	1
Gila	1	1
Graham	1	1
Maricopa	1	1
Mohave	1	1
Navajo	1	1
Pima	1	1
Pinal	1	1
Yavapai	1	1
Yuma	1	1

And there shall be elected in each county of
the Territory one Probate Judge, one District
Attorney, one Sheriff, one Treasurer, one Re-
corder, one Surveyor, two members of the
Board of Supervisors, (except in the county of
Navajo, where there shall be elected three
members of the Board of Supervisors), and in
each of the counties where the office of Tax
Collector has not been consolidated with the
office of Sheriff or Treasurer, one Tax Col-
lector shall be elected. Also, in the several pre-
cincts of each county one Justice of the Peace
and one Constable, and in such precincts as
are entitled to two Justices of the Peace and
two Constables, that number shall be elected.
And I do hereby offer a reward of \$20 for
the arrest and conviction of any and every
person violating any of the provisions of Title
4, Part I, of the Penal Code.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
hand and caused the great seal of the Terri-
tory to be hereunto affixed, this 30th day of
September A. D. 1896.

Done at Phoenix, the Capital, this
30th day of September, 1896.

BENJAMIN J. FRANKLIN,
By the Governor, CHARLES M. BRUCE,
10-8 Secretary of Arizona.



TIME TABLE—PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

EASTWARD		STATIONS	WESTWARD	
9:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	San Francisco	4:45 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	Los Angeles	5:15 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	San Jose	5:45 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	Mariposa	6:15 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
11:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	Merced	6:45 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
11:30 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	Stockton	7:15 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
12:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	Yuba	7:45 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	Yuba	8:15 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	Yuba	8:45 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	Yuba	9:15 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	Yuba	9:45 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	Yuba	10:15 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	Yuba	10:45 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	Yuba	11:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	Yuba	11:45 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	Yuba	12:15 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	Yuba	12:45 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	Yuba	1:15 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	Yuba	1:45 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	Yuba	2:15 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	Yuba	2:45 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	Yuba	3:15 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
8:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	Yuba	3:45 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
8:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	Yuba	4:15 a.m.	9:30 p.m.
9:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	Yuba	4:45 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
9:30 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	Yuba	5:15 a.m.	10:30 p.m.
10:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	Yuba	5:45 a.m.	11:00 p.m.
10:30 p.m.	12:00 p.m.	Yuba	6:15 a.m.	11:30 p.m.
11:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	Yuba	6:45 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
11:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	Yuba	7:15 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
12:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	Yuba	7:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	Yuba	8:15 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	Yuba	8:45 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	Yuba	9:15 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	Yuba	9:45 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	Yuba	10:15 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	Yuba	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	Yuba	11:15 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.			

Mo. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at 5:00 a.m. on Jan. 1, 1900.